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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Hampshire Agricultural Society

OF

AMHERST, MASS.,

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

AMHERST:
H. M. McCLOUD, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.
1875.

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OFFICERS FOR 1875.

PRESIDENT,

H. C. COMINS, OF NORTH HADLEY.

VICE-PRESIDENT,

CHARLES S. SMITH, OF AMHERST.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

J. L. SKINNER, OF AMHERST.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

E. F. COOK, OF AMHERST,
CHARLES H. FIELD, OF LEVERETT,
W. L. WARNER, OF SUNDERLAND,
LEWIS W. WEST, OF HADLEY,
MONROE KEITH, OF GRANBY.

AUDITOR,

O. G. COUCH, OF AMHERST.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

LEVI P. WARNER, OF SUNDERLAND.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

It would afford your Secretary very great pleasure to be able to report that all the officers of the Society exerted themselves to their utmost, that the members were all thoroughly awakened and displayed an interest in the welfare of the Society, such as has not been known these many years, that the number of contributors had largely increased and filled the hall and grounds to overflowing with their stock, their productions, their manufactures, their fine arts and fancy articles, that the people, old and young, for miles around, fully appreciated the efforts that were being made and all the benefits to be derived from the existence in our midst of a wide-awake agricultural society, and turned out in full force to view the exhibition prepared for them, making it necessary to procure an extra number of gate-keepers and ticket-sellers, and that the twenty-sixth annual exhibition of the Hampshire Agricultural Society was in every respect a grand success ; for as if all nature were in sympathy with so noble a work, on both days of the Fair the remarkably favorable weather——there's the rub ! It wasn't favorable at all, but was *un*favorable enough to baffle all the efforts of the officers, the zeal of the members, the earnestness of the competitors, and the good-will of the populace. There was no lack of effort, and the result was a fine exhibition in the hall and an excellent show of stock on the grounds the first day, but the second day was the worst cattle-show day in our experience. This seriously affects the treasury by putting the balance on the wrong side, for the first day of our exhibition is the day when a very large proportion of the premiums are awarded, and the second day is depended upon to furnish quite as large a proportion of the funds. The only consolation we have under the circum-

stances is that of the old adage : " Misery loves company." All the rest of the like societies in this section had one or more stormy days, and our treasury, though not full, is not in so bad a condition as many of the others. Long life is considered a very great blessing, and it is the earnest wish of your Secretary that we may all live long enough to see two pleasant days for the exhibition of the Hampshire Agricultural Society.

J. L. SKINNER, Secretary.

ADDRESS

BY PROFESSOR EDWARD HITCHCOCK.

SUBJECT:

SOME OF THE POISONS OF THE FARMER'S LIFE.

Ladies and Gentlemen :—I offer you this afternoon no very exalted theme for consideration. I have no nice theories in agriculture to present to you. I cannot descant upon the poetry and music of a farmer's life. Nor would I impose upon you by making suggestions how to raise better crops ; nor advise the best breed of bulls or cows ; or recommend any special manure or fertilizer. Nor, much as I love to see and know about them, will I talk upon the many and beautiful machines which render your life so comfortable and profitable. I cannot dwell upon the importance to the farmer of schools of science and agriculture, where the theory and fact of farming are to receive their proper balance. But I wish to approach the central figure of our agricultural fairs and all farming. I wish to talk to and about the farmers themselves, the farmers' wives and their children. I want to look with you at some points in your habits of life, and see if any progress can be made—see if you can become longer lived, accomplish more while you do live, ward off sickness more effectively, and do something more than you have done to elevate the farmer's life to the highest possible standard.

I know it will seem tame to talk about bodily and mental health in this place. But if Cicero said: "By no other means can man approach so near the gods as by conferring health on man," and if St. Paul says : "Beloved, I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper and be in health," then I am sure this subject is not beneath the consideration of the enlightened members of the Hampshire Agricultural Society.

The subject of this address is: Some of the Poisons of the Farmer's Life.

One of these poisons is the *bad air in the dwelling houses*, and especially during the colder season of the year. In our cold and variable climate, specially acting upon our acutely nervous temperaments, we are quite sure to secure animal and artificial heat enough, even if we do it at the expense of purity of the air. If we sleep cold we are sure to wake and pull on an extra blanket. If we are too cool when we sit down in our houses, the first thing is to shut the window. And the patient lungs will endure a wonderful amount of this abuse. Though they fill and empty better when the air has its proper amount of pure oxygen, yet they will pump on harder and harder when the purity of the air is more or less diminished, for they must do their part to supply the necessary waste. In this centennial year it is proper to praise anything that is old. Then I say hurrah for the old fashioned fireplace, with its big blaze of flame and coals! Hurrah for the plenty of fresh air which it *compelled* in every house! Are we to suppose that the young or old people in 1775 suffered any more in their persons from the cold, or were obliged to dress any warmer than we do now? For the purer and more plentiful the air the greater the animal heat.

Not farmers only, but everybody, nowadays, make their houses as close from air as possible, build smaller chimneys, put a red-hot furnace in the cellar, stop up every hole, and have now got to the Yale lock, where there is not even a key-hole tor the air to escape or enter—and with a little effeminacy, the result of increasing luxury everywhere, and too often the delicate habits of the female portion of the family—but precious little fresh air is admitted to the house from November to April—about one-half of the year.

And how about the sleeping rooms of many of our farmers? Is it not fair to say that the average New England farmer and his wife sleep in a bed-room on the lower floor of the house, fifteen feet one way, twelve another, and seven or eight feet "between joints," and opening into the kitchen? Perfect ventilation requires that 3,000 cubic feet of fresh air should be supplied to each person per hour, and sleeping rooms should allow 1,000 cubic feet of space to each occupant. Now the bed-room

just mentioned contains less than 1,500 cubic feet of space, and how is this for breath capacity for two persons? To be sure this room opens into the kitchen, and thus gives some more air, but what kind of air would you expect to find in a room at the end of an evening where the whole family has been gathered, and where possibly some cooking has been going on at the same time? And does the farmer or she the good wife usually take pains to ventilate the room just before going to bed?

But now in spite of this dreadful state of things some, yes, many people, do raise a family, rear the children to manhood and womanhood, and how is this about ventilation, if you do violate a law of nature? So the Esquimaux eat and relish for a dessert a pound or so of tallow candles. Some Chinese feed on worms, not quite so fat and large as our tobacco worms, and still I believe there is better food even for them than are these.

And on the other hand, sometimes the wife begins to go down hill with consumption, a child dies in convulsions, by pneumonia, cholera morbus or infantum, and then at the funeral there is a wonderful submission to the will of the Lord at this most mysterious dispensation of Providence, when the real thing submitted to has been the foul air of the sleeping and living-room for past months or years.

There are some gases almost instantly fatal to life. Carbonic acid is one. But physiology tells us that there is no poison so fatal to the human race as the exhalations of the human body itself. Carbonic acid probably kills by keeping away the oxygen from bodily tissues, but the decayed, impure and poisonous vapors cast off by our own bodies not only crowd the pure air out, but convey directly back into our bodies this fermenting poison of decay and death.

Another point of interest concerning the purity of the air is the location of it. I mean its position nearer or farther from or under the surface of the ground. Analysis of the air, chemical and otherwise, shows most conclusively that near and under the surface of the ground it is much more injurious to the health of man than that several feet above it. Hence the lower story of most of our dwelling houses, and specially that of our old-fashioned houses, which merely "squat" on the ground, is not a suitable one for sleeping-rooms. I fully believe that not an in-

considerable amount of rheumatism, *the* disease of farmers, would be done away with if people would sleep in the second story of the house. But hear what a sensible woman says on this point :

"If every farmer in the land could be made to see that the miasma which floats invisible in the upholding sunlight of noonday is precipitated by the chill of night, just as the earth in a glass of muddy water goes to the bottom when at rest, and that he, sleeping on the ground floor is aptly represented by a pin lying in that layer of mud, he would conquer his aversion to going up stairs, and once having tasted the superior charms of a fresh airy bedroom, away from the smoke and the smells of the roasting and broiling and trying and baking which must be done in every kitchen, he would never be induced again to sleep below stairs."

Another of the poisons of the farmer's life is pork—P-O-R-K ! Webster defines pork as " the flesh of the hog, fresh or salted, and used as a food." Perhaps a definition of pork ought to read something like this : Pork is the diseased adipose tissue or fat of the American hog. It is the more and more diseased, and hence richer in flavor for food to men, as the animal is allowed to live on the rotten and filthy excrements of man and beast, and to eat all the indigestible and refuse food which no other animal will eat, or smell of but once. If the food called swill is fermented by putrefactive decomposition, the hog is more greedy to get it, and envelops himself all the more deeply in the luscious and delicious fat. Exercise, sunlight, fresh air, cleanliness and healthy diet, are not the proper food for fat stuffs. The confinement in barn cellars, darkness, close pens, filth, the refuse of slaughter houses, glue factories, and dirty manufactories, give a richness and dainty flavor to the articles of human food known as bacon, ham, lard, sausages, salt pork, head cheese, liver, and so on. The hog is the nest or generating place of the trichina and the elegant tape worm, which ultimately take up their residence in the bodies of men and women. He is also the source of lard, or the diseased fat reduced to a soft solid and used extensively in cookery to prepare the common but innutritious pie crust. Lard is also of constant use in the frying pan—an American delight. Its great value here is that it boils at so high a temperature when food is cooked in it that the tender and juicy albumen is dried up and

greatly injured, but at the same time the delicate flavor of the diseased fat is all the more brought forward.

If now any one complains that this is no photograph, but an artistic sketch and highly colored in some respects, it is certainly safe to say that fully one half the hogs in New England are no better off than in the character just given them.

But the farmer says : "What shall I do? It costs but little to raise hogs ; they help greatly to work over manure, and furnish food for my family for a large part of the year. I can't afford to live unless I raise hogs." The answer to this is somewhat radical with present information on the subject, but it points to an end which the laws of God compel us to consider, and this is to use none of this "unclean" animal for food, but in place of it use much more the natural ripe cooked and uncooked fruits of the earth. Perhaps you must have one or two hogs to use up certain kinds of refuse and to turn over the excrements of the barn-yard. Very well, do it. But make your pig pen at least three times the distance from the top of your well of drinking water that it is from the top to the bottom of the well. Then make or have a shed near by, where a quantity of dry loam can be constantly kept, and daily (during summer and early autumn), let enough of this loam be "cast before the swine" to absorb everything like liquid or moist manure and filth. This, with an occasional removal of all the contents of the pig pen to the compost heap, and you have the best antidote to one of the farmer's poisons. "But what shall be done with the pig?" Why, at any time you please, kill him. "And what then?" Don't carefully scrape, scald, clean and put inside of salt in barrels down in your cellar his worthless carcass, but cut him into inch pieces, bones and all, and put a large bucket full of them down deep among the roots of your grape vines. Give every pear and apple tree a good dinner of the same. Feed currants and gooseberries also, and if you get more than you can us in this way, prepare holes on your ground with this fertilizer, where you can plant next year some more fruit trees.

Oh, if we only would increase the use of home raised fruit in our food! Use it ripe, cooked and uncooked, a great deal more than we now do! If we only would substitute for fried salt pork, sopped bread, boiled pork, doughnuts, and the everlasting pie

crust of lard! If we only would take in their place potatoes with milk, cream or butter, cooked apples, stewed, dried and fresh fruits! If we only would begin the season with and use much more largely fresh and uncooked fruits at every meal, beginning in June with strawberries, and ending in November with grapes! Could not all this be done with precious little outlay to you, gentlemen and ladies? If it were very generally done then we would predict the farmer's millenium as not far distant.

And how would the mothers and sisters meet the change in their daily work? Would they not prefer to go into the garden and pick, and even in some farms help to cultivate many of the fruits, rather than roast themselves over the kitchen stove in the stench of the frying pan? And the raising of more fruit of all kinds, which I am sure almost every farmer can double in quantity, is not of interest simply for your own food. Our mechanics, tradespeople, school teachers, and other professional folk, will most happily exchange much of the hog, pork and salt meat for fruit, when you can afford it to them at reasonable rates.

Ladies and gentlemen of this time-honored society, I beseech of you to turn your attention to raising more fruit, not only that which must be cooked, but the delicious fruit which only needs to be picked and eaten. Then our phpsiologists will insure you less dysentery, less cholera infantum and majorum, fewer fevers, and, in fine, better bowels the year round.

A most reliable and sure poison for farmers is the *miasma or poisonous vapor generated in the refuse matter about the house and the barn.* And this is a more common and destructive poison than either of the others just mentioned. And most of our fevers are caused by the noxious exhalations or germs rising from decaying organic matter. Till within a few years the air contained in the upper few feet of the soil has never been brought to notice. And this does not mean simply that air is cold and damp on the ground, but that the upper few feet of soil—say six—contains much carbonic acid and other poisonous gases. A writer who is probably the first living authority on this subject says: "A few feet under the surface there is already as much carbonic acid as there is in the worst ventilated human dwellings." Now those gases are not only out in the fields and at a distance from the

house, but they may be and are more or less under our dwellings, their abundance depending on the nature of the soil and the proximity of their source. And though there may be no production of them in our own yards, yet these exhalations may travel a long distance under ground. In other words, there are currents and winds underground as well as above it. One proof of this is seen in the fact that in cities and large towns where coal gas is burned for illumination, it may often be perceived in a cellar where the pipes are not laid, and even where there is not a main for a long distance. Another proof is found in frozen wells, which are not uncommon. How far underground these gases may travel and enter our cellars like demons of destruction research has not yet informed us, since so much depends on location, the nature of the soil, and the prevalent winds above the ground, but the fact remains that deadly gases do course rapidly through the soil, making what Pettenkofer calls "ground air," and these gases do come up under our dwellings, and produce certain diseases. These gases travel much more slowly in cold than in warm weather, since sunlight and cultivation render the soil porous and easily permeable by them. And hence we see why fall fevers prevail, as the air during the summer months has been silently but continually permeating our houses, until the body is so loaded that the low lingering fever sets in as a necessary result of accumulative poisoning.

In view of this fact is it not a hopeless task to try to relieve ourselves of this evil, unless we adopt the Chinese custom of living in a boat, or else of going up in a balloon?

The first common sense antidote is is to carefully absorb all the animal manure or filth on our own premises by dry earth, loam or ashes. When this is done *ventilate the cellar.* The first day in spring or late winter when the cellar windows can be opened, then let the air course freely through it. And never till the next early winter chill threatens to freeze the succulents, allow them to be closed. Allow the air to stir and be most thoroughly stirred in the lower stories of the house, cellar and all, and then, saving the tin-roofed garret, the other stories will be quite sure to be ventilated also. Or if a housekeeper ventilates her cellar and first stories she will be quite apt to ventilate the chambers. "Take

care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves."

After you have got a good current of air regularly going through the cellar, then give it some light. Oh what an enemy to immorality, to deadly influences of all sorts, spiritual and physical, is the pure sunlight! Let the sunlight in and through the cellar if you would have the best protection to the wife and children at home. If typhoid fever and dysentery are preferred, then keep right on and let alone a dark, damp, and dangerous cellar. When you have let the air and light into your cellar, then aid the sun to make it lighter and sweeter by thoroughly washing the ceiling and sides with lime wash (whitewash). The lime will not only protect the timbers from decay and fire, but it will destroy some of the virulence of many deadly gases. It will help also to find the rat holes, the decaying timber, block of wood, vegetable or meat, these powerful farmer's poisons.

But a more visible and odorous farmer's poison is to be found *back of the shed and the kitchen and in the barn-yard.* Around how many farmers' buildings—clear round I mean—can you go this afternoon, within ten feet of them, without holding your nose or stepping into filth over shoes? And yet these very sights and smells are preparing perhaps some of this audience for the typhoid fever, which may take a life, certainly will take all the strength of the family to care for, and possibly all the earnings for a year. A farmer, mechanic, or any other man or woman controlling a homestead in New England is culpable, negligently culpable, if they allow a stinking cess-pool, barn-yard or anything of the sort on their premises. Such a thing is not a necessity, or even an excusable negligence. For but a small quantity of coal or wood ashes or loam, if only perfectly dry, is a complete disinfectant for this poison; it will absorb incredible amounts.

And the absolute money profit of saving the drainage of the house is wonderful. For in most of our houses it is safe to say that during the year two barrels of soft soap are used and a number of pounds of hard soap. Here then are perhaps fifty pounds of soluble potash which are only of use to enrich the coarse weeds about the sink drain. Why not keep a barrel or box or two of dry earth close by the sink drain, and every morning and night let a few quarts be thrown in to absorb this most common and en-

riching food of plants. For I think Prof. Goessmann will tell us that all land plants contain potash as one ingredient of their structure.

When one visits any of the older countries of the world he is always struck with the careful saving of the drainage and waste of the house. And as it is carried about the streets in pails as if most valuable, he is sure of a precious stench, and presumes that it will be precious food to the crops. He there sees scavengers who more carefully save every bit of excrement than does a thrifty Yankee preserve his scraps of lead, brass and iron.

But a word for the barn yard and pig pen in this direction. If farmers fully appreciated the value of liquid manures and the best methods of utilizing them, this matter would take care of itself. At any rate, my limited hour allows me to presume this amount of information on your part. But I must do my best to enforce upon you that it is of the utmost importance to the health of the household that during the months of July, August and September a barn-yard with pools of filthy liquid, and even moist contents, is one of the very best materials with which to generate autumnal fevers, diarrhæa, dysentery, and this class of diseases. And if the farmer could be sure to see to it that once each day all the barn-yard and pig pen waste is thoroughly covered with dry earth during the dangerous months, we are willing to insure much less of paying the doctor, and a cleaner bill of health all around. And could I also impress the fact of the money advantage in thus saving the ammonia of his manure, I am sure the physician and the physiologist have done their duty.

Another of the poisons of the farmer's life is *mental and moral insanity.* The population of Massachusetts according to the last U. S. census was 1,160,666. Of these the number engaged in agriculture as an occupation was 72,810 ; or about one-thirteenth of the population were farmers. According to the registration report of Massachusetts for 1874, we find that of the people in the State over 20 years of age, during the past 30 years, engaged in

the various occupations mentioned, the average age at death was 50.81 years. The table is this :

Cultivators of the earth lived	65.19 years.
Active mechanics abroad	52.49 "
Professional men	50.93 "
Active mechanics in shops	49.19 "
Merchants, financiers, agents, &c., . . .	48.93 "
Laborers (no special trades)	47.31 "
Employed on the ocean, ...	46.32 "
Inactive mechanics in shops	43.74 "
Females	40.19 "
Factors laboring abroad	35.92 "

This table shows that the farmer has actually lived 14.38 years longer than the average of all the other occupations, or in other words has a chance of 8 per cent. more of life than the other occupations. Well, then, may poets sing about, philosophers praise and everybody envy this feature of the farmer's life.

A fearful phase of modern life, and probably an increasing one, is the prevalence of nervous and the so-called mental maladies. According to the last report of the Mass. Board of Charities, there were, on September 30, 1874, in the different insane hospitals in the State, 2,217 patients, or one in every 523 of the inhabitants. Now what proportion of these patients (and these only men, for in these hospitals women are not classified by occupations), were farmers ?

Worcester hospital had . . .	6.37 per cent. farmers.
Northampton	12.37 "
Taunton	11.55 "
Essex	26.00 "
McLean	8.26 "

or 10.39 per cent. of all these patients were farmers by occupation, and some women beside. So that while 13.12 per cent. of the whole population of the State are farmers, 10.39 per cent. of the inmates of our insane hospitals are from the same class of people, And almost always under the head of occupation in insane hospitals, in this country and Europe, we find the farmer and laborer always rank among the first in numbers.

You naturally ask "Why state of things ? Why is the occupation by 8 per cent. the healthiest of all the occupations and trades,

the one to furnish so large a proportion of the insane—10 per cent.?"

It is not, as already shown, because of the unhealthfulness of the occupation. It is not because you are worked harder than other occupations. Factory hands and mechanics work as hard and as many hours as do you, are confined to worse air, poorer light, and have no better food. It is not because the proportion of farmers to the whole population is greater. The farmers are 72,810 to the mechanics 292,695. It is not because of the poverty of farmers, either. Our paupers do not chiefly come from the farming community.

But this great amount of insanity among farmers may be directly traced to incessant care, anxiety and worry, and too little recreation. Somebody has said most of the human race are carried off by worry and poor food. The farmer carries his loads all the time. He gets up with them on his back in the morning. He puts them in his pockets at meal times. He puts them in his cart when he goes to his work in the fields, he goes to church and town meeting with them, and places them deep in his heart when he goes to his bed at night. The factory operative, when he goes out of the mill gate at night, carries no burden to worry him, not a bit of that. No thought of his work troubles his digestion at meal times, after the first stroke of the dinner bell. The mechanic and artisan, much more than the farmer, seeks some amusement, diversion or recreation outside of working hours, and he generally finds something of the sort. A few find it in books and papers, a few in idle gossip, the vigorous in some game of physical strength, the reckless and indolent in drinking and smoking, and the steady ones in the peace and quiet of their homes, be they ever so homely. But if two farmers get together how sombre and melancholy is sure to be their talk. The danger of a short crop is a very handy theme to pitch their tune by. The terribly bad weather will strain up at least one chord in their harp of a thousand strings so that it is ready to break. The "catching" rains of harvest time, the "horn and hoof ail", will always fetch a lugubrious wail from any farmer. And then the taxes—but I won't dwell on this, for we all grunt heavily and in perfect accord when that topic looms up before us. And finally,

if there be a mortgage on the farm that is reason enough for bewailing. For as the word implies it is a pledge unto death, and often it is the means of death to not only farmers, but many other classes of the community.

But this "down in the mouth" talk and action in the matter will not help a bad state of things in the least. To be perpetually thinking of one idea, and running on one track, is just the thing which upsets the mental balance. One kind of food eaten all the while will give awful dyspepsia to anybody. And a perpetually blue feeling about our condition, be it correct or not, will give mental aches that no bodily pain can even equal. If the mortgage is a hard one, and if crops have failed, and cattle have died off fearfully, and taxes are insufferably high, the thinking of it, the continual talking about it, and the fear that something dreadful will come, will not in the least relieve you. Old Dr. Beecher played his fiddle more than usual when pestilence was ravaging his parish. Abraham Lincoln told funny stories when the whole American nation in doubt and despair sat down upon him. And if you easily will carry your hard and heavy heart burdens, you must look away from yourself, and not all the while think of how badly off you are. Most of our towns have libraries. Send your children to them and keep your names always full. When trouble and the common cares weigh heavily read a cock and bull story, get the book that will tell the biggest lie, and then get mad that the writer should try to fool his readers in such a way. Read a love story, absorb it as if it was good and true. Read what travellers and adventurers are doing in all parts of the world. And again, take much oftener a day for recreation. Hitch up the horses and take the family at see something that don't grow on your farm—a museum, plant house, circus, cheap show, manufactory, or do anything which will get you out of your home ruts of labor, if you will keep yourselves from the terrible incubus of melancholy and insanity.

When you tried this day of recreation the last time didn't the work go on easier and faster after it? Depend on it, an occasional rational holiday—not a drunk, an all-night dance or a fight—is one of the best safeguards to mental and social health.

Every profession needs it, but it is greatly to be feared that our farmers neglect this hygienic measure, much to their own sorrow.

And lastly, as the mightiest safeguard, no profession or occupation can be so trustful in an all-wise God and Father as the farmer. No occupation can so uniformly secure some results from its labor as does his who tills the soil. He may, it is true, often be disappointed in the full and rich crop which he had expected, but how seldom does his labor fail entirely. Compare this with mercantile failures, bank robberies, railroad swindles, and the devastation by fire. To no other business is such assurance as this given : "Seed time and harvest, summer and winter shall not fail." This composure I trust will often be a better panacea for insanity to the farmer—and, bless His Name, to every one of us—than the highest skill and knowledge of the physician and psycopathist.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

AWARDED AT THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE HAMPSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Class 1—Town Teams. 2 Entries.

Amherst, 15 yokes. First premium,	$20 00
Hadley, 11 "	11 00

Class 2—Oxen. 4 Entries.

C. S. Smith, Amherst,	$5 00
John Ashcraft, Hadley,	4 00
George Green, "	3 00

Class 3—Trained Oxen. 5 Entries.

A. A. Rankin, Pelham,	$4 00
L. H. Newell, "	3 00
Edmund Smith, Hadley,	2 00
J. P. Gray, Amherst,	1 00

Class 4—Steers. 3 Entries.

P. West & Sons, Hadley,	$3 00
J. C. Reed, Amherst,	2 00
Lewis Cowles, Hadley,	1 00

Class 5—Milch Cows. 60 Entries.

Shorthorns.

O. S. Longley, Amherst,	$5 00
S. A. Bates, South Hadley,	3 00
A. T. Judd, "	2 00

Ayrshires.

W. C. Owen, Amherst,	5 00

Jerseys.

F. D Huntington, Hadley,	5 00
" "	3 00

Native or Grade.

T. H. Hastings, Amherst,	5 00
A. A. Rankin, Pelham,	3 00
O. S. Longley, Amherst,	2 00

CLASS 6—HERDS OF MILCH COWS. 5 ENTRIES.

S. A. Bates, South Hadley,	$5 00
A. T. Judd, "	3 00
P. West & Sons, Hadley,	2 00

CLASS 7—HEIFERS. 13 ENTRIES.

Arthur Needham, Amherst,	$3 00
G. D. Atchinson, Ludlow,	2 00
A. T. Judd, South Hadley,	1 00

CLASS 8—BULLS. 17 ENTRIES.

Shorthorns.

S. A. Bates, South Hadley,	$7 00
A. T. Judd, "	5 00
P. West & Sons, Hadley, gratuity,	1 00

Jerseys.

M. F. Dickinson, Amherst,	5 00
James A Baker, "	3 00

CLASS 9—CALVES. 16 ENTRIES.

P. West & Sons, Hadley, pair of steer calves,	$3 00
Lewis Cowles, " "	2 00
S. A. Bates, South Hadley, bull calf,	3 00
W. C. Owen, Amherst, "	2 00
A. T. Judd, South Hadley, "	1 00
S. A. Bates, " heifer calf,	3 00
A. T. Judd, " "	2 00
Jonathan Cowles, Amherst, "	1 00

Class 10—Herds of Cattle. 6 Entries.

S. A. Bates, South Hadley,	$6 00
A. T. Judd, "	4 00
Jonathan Cowles, Amherst,	3 00
P. West & Sons, Hadley,	2 00

Class 11—Swine. 18 Entries.

E. B. Lovett, Amherst, boar,	$5 00
John M. Smith, Sunderland, boar,	3 00
W. C. Owen, Amherst, boar,	2 00
John M. Smith, Sunderland, sow and pigs,	5 00
P. E. Irish, Amherst, "	3 00
P. West & Sons, Hadley, "	2 00
M. L. Hubbard, Sunderland, weaned pigs,	5 00
John M. Smith, " "	3 00

Class 12—Sheep. 25 Entries.

George Green, Hadley, buck,	$5 00
Oliver Cowles, Amherst, "	4 00
John A. Morton, Hadley, "	3 00
Thomas Reed, Amherst, "	2 00
James Comins, Hadley, ewes,	5 00
George Green, " "	4 00
John A. Morton, " "	3 00
George Green, " lambs,	3 00
P. D. Hubbard, Sunderland, "	2 00
John A. Morton, Hadley, "	1 00

Class 13—Poultry. 54 Entries.

Merrick Gallond, Amherst, pair of pigeons,	$2 00
George T. Dewey, " "	1 00
Henry Nash, " " gratuity,	1 00
Minnie Ball, " " "	1 00
L. W. Allen, " Asiatic fowls,	2 00
Samuel Hastings, " "	1 00
Madison Root, " " gratuity,	1 00
A. W. Wiley, " " "	1 00
R. H. Howard, " Hamburgs,	2 00

L. W. Allen,	Amherst,	Spanish fowls,	2 00
"	"	"	1 00
Wm. Crocker,	Sunderland,	" gratuity,	1 00
Samuel Hastings,	Amherst,	Game fowls,	2 00
L. W. Allen,	"	display of miscellaneous fowls,	3 00
Dwight Graves,	"	Golden Seabright Bantams,	2 00
James B. Roberts,	"	Houdan fowls,	1 00
J. L. Skinner,	"	Plymouth Rock chicks,	1 00

Class 14—Mechanic Arts. 26 Entries.

Bay State Rake Co.,	Winchendon,	horse rake,	Diploma
C. O. Parmenter,	Amherst,	Weed sewing machine,	"
E. A. King,	"	Prout's horse hoe,	"
E. T. Sabin,	"	Victor mowing machine,	"
J. A. Rawson,	"	silver ware,	"
Charles W. Adams,	Hadley,	Planet Jr. combined drill and wheel hoe,	"
Marsh & Young,	Amherst.	display of furniture,	$3 00
J. A. Rawson,	"	clocks, watches, silver ware,	3 00
Dwight Graves & Co.,	"	saw-guard,	2 00
"	"	samples of hand-turning,	1 00
T. W. Sloan,	"	boots and shoes,	2 00
E. T. Sabin,	"	mowing machine ratchet,	2 00
T. E. Munsell,	Sunderland,	Woods mowing machine,	2 00
H. M. McCloud,	Amherst,	blank books and binding,	1 50
Nelson Tisdale,	"	steam engine,	1 00
Thomas Reed,	"	seed drill,	1 00
Wm. W. Smith,	"	harrow,	1 00
Mrs. Charles Deuel,	"	whip,	50
L. P. Spellman,	Westfield,	tack hammer,	50
J. H. Sears,	Greenfield,	hand rake,	50
Frank D. Deuel,	Amherst,	whip,	25

Class 15—Domestic and Other Manufactures. 58 Entries.

Mrs. Polly Shaw,	Amherst,	embroidered skirt,	50
Bell Wrigley,		hosiery and mittens,	1 00
Benj. S. Wrigley,		rag carpet,	2 00
Mrs. John Wrigley,		skirts,	50

Mrs. Eliza W. Pratt,	quilt, affghan and pillow,	2 00
Mrs. B. U. Dickinson,	rug and hosiery,	1 00
Almera Shaw,	chair cover,	50
Sarah Haskins,	bed quilt,	1 00
Lucia Smith,	"	50
Lucy Boice,	braided dress,	50
Winnie Scott,	rug,	50
Mrs. Geo. S. Kendrick,	carriage blanket.	2 00
Mrs. M. M. Carleton	rug,	50
Amanda Robbins,	bed spread,	50
Mrs. E. A. Thomas,	affghan,	50
Jennie Dickinson,	knit bed spread,	1 00
Mrs. Ezra Ingram,	rug,	50
Laura Drew,	breakfast shawl,	50
Mrs. H. E. Johnson,	foot rug,	50
Lucia M. Kellogg,	affghan,	50
Annie M. Currier,	bed quilt,	50
Mrs. Francis Cowles	bed spreads,	1 50
Mrs. L. D. Cowles,	hosiery,	1 00
Mrs. C. S. Kenfield,	worsted wristers,	50
Mrs. H. Belden,	" embroidery,	50
Hattie C. Russell,	sacque,	1 00
Mrs. H. C. Comins, Hadley,	socks,	50
Mrs. E. P. Dickinson, Sunderland,	bed quilt,	50
Mrs. Geo. L. Cooley, "	rag carpet,	1 00
Annie J. Crocker, "	bed spread,	50
Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., samples of their manufactures,		1 00

Class 16—Fancy Articles. 113 Entries

Almera Shaw, Amherst,	air castle, mats, etc.,	1 50
Mary Wrigley,	tidy,	25
Mrs. Polly Shaw,	air castle,	25
Sadie A. Dunlap,	chair stripe,	2 00
Robert D. Cushman,	card basket,	25
Mrs. Frank O. Curtiss,	ottoman,	1 00
Mrs. O. H. Curtiss,	toilet set,	50
Emily A. Curtiss,	tidy,	25

Sarah J. Ensign,	lamp mat,	50
Lucy Fish,	tidy	25
Mrs. L. A. Bartlett,	ottoman,	25
Alice A. Dickinson	"	50
Carrie Eastman,	shell cottage,	2 00
Hattie King,	ottoman,	25
Minnie Clark,	fawn,	1 00
Mrs. Geo, S. Kendrick,	tidy,	25
Jennie Kendrick,	toilet set,	50
Amy S. Dickinson,	cornicoepia,	25
Mrs. P. E. Irish,	motto,	50
Mrs. E. P. Harris,	sofa pillow,	50
Mrs. N. Park,	tidies,	50
Lucia M. Kellogg,	"	50
Mrs. Francis Cowles,	rag bag,	25
Jennie L. Cowles,	tidy,	25
Mrs. C. S. Kenfield,	slippers and cushion,	1 25
Mrs. Lewis B. Cowles, Hadley,	tidy,	25
Mrs. S. W. Boutwell, Leverett,	stuffed birds,	50

Class 17—Fine Arts. 8 Entries.

Ella C. King, Amherst,	oil paintings, crayon portraits, etc.,	9 00
Sadie Russell,	cross,	1 00

Class 18—Bread. 17 Entries.

Mrs. S. S. Hibbard, Hadley,	wheat bread,	2 00
Mrs. J. M. Smith, Amherst,	"	1 00
Mrs. S. W. Boutwell, Leverett,	"	50
" "	rye bread,	2 00
Mrs. Joseph Dickinson, Amherst,	"	1 00
Mrs. James Comins, Hadley,	"	50
Mrs. S. W. Boutwell, Leverett,	rye and Indian bread,	2 00
Mrs. Joseph Dickinson, Amherst,	"	1 00
Mrs. James Comins, Hadley,	"	50
Mrs. S. W. Boutwell, Leverett,	graham bread,	2 00
Mrs. Mary Brooks, Amherst,	"	1 00

Class 19—Butter and Cheese. 12 Entries.

Mrs. S. S. Hibbard, Hadley,	butter,	4 00
Mrs. Asa Adams, Amherst,	"	3 00
Mrs. A. A. Rankin, Pelham,	"	2 00
Mrs. Joseph Dickinson, Amherst,	butter,	1 00
Mrs. Isaac King,	" cheese,	4 00
Mrs. James Comins, Hadley,	"	3 00
Prescott Cheese Factory, Prescott,	"	2 00
Mrs. F. B. Paige,	" "	1 00

Class 20—Honey, Wines, Jellies, Canned and Dried Fruits, Maple Sugar and Syrup. 12 Entries.

Mrs. H. C. Comins, Hadley,	4 00
Mrs. P. D. Hubbard, Sunderland,	3 00
Mrs. J. L. Skinner, Amherst,	2 00
Geo. L. Batchelder, Sunderland,	1 00

Class 21—Fruits. 49 Entries.

W. L. Warner, Sunderland,	miscellaneous fruits,	4 00
W. A. King, Amherst,	"	3 00
H. C. Comins, Hadley,	"	2 00
L. S. Nash, Amherst,	"	1 00
Willie H. Comins, Hadley,	basket of assorted fruits,	3 00
Winnie M. Dillon, Amherst,	"	2 00
W. A. King	" apples, (220 varieties),	4 00
H. C. Comins, Hadley,	"	3 00
L. S. Nash, Amherst,	"	2 00
D. S. Cowles, Hadley,	"	1 00
E. H. Judd, South Hadley,	pears,	4 00
L. S. Nash, Amherst,	"	3 00
D. S. Cowles, Hadley,	"	2 00
J. W. Allen, Amherst,	"	1 00
W. L. Warner, Sunderland,	grapes,	4 00
D. S. Cowles, Hadley,	"	3 00
L. S. Nash, Amherst,	"	2 00
W. A. King,	" "	1 00
James B. Roberts, Amherst,	quinces,	2 00
Chester Cowles,	" "	1 00

Hubert L. Clark, Amherst, peaches,	2 00
L. S. Nash, " "	1 00
John S. Cowles, Hadley, crab-apples,	1 00
L. S. Nash, Amherst, "	50
Edmund Hastings, Amherst, cranberries,	1 00
A. A. Rankin, Pelham, "	50

Class 22—Vegetables, Seeds, Grains and Roots. 128 Entries.

W. L. Warner, Sunderland, collection,	$3 00
H. C. Comins, Hadley, "	2 00
Thomas W. Smith, Amherst, largest variety of potatoes,	2 00
H. C. Comins, Hadley, "	1 00
James B. Roberts, Amherst, best peck of potatoes,	2 00
P. H. Irish, " peck of potatoes,	1 00
E. H. Judd, South Hadley, " gratuity,	1 00
James B. Roberts, Amherst, onions,	2 00
W. L. Warner, Sunderland, "	1 00
H. C. Comins, Hadley, carrots,	1 00
W. L. Warner, Sunderland, carrots,	50
James Comins, Hadley, parsnips,	1 00
H. C. Comins, " "	50
James Comins, " flat turnips,	1 00
H. C. Comins, " "	50
H. C. Comins, " ruta bagas,	1 00
James Comins, " "	50
W. L. Warner, Sunderland, beets,	1 00
H. C. Comins, Hadley, "	50
H. C. Comins, " tomatoes,	1 00
Wm. Eastman, Amherst, "	50
W. L. Warner, Sunderland, collection of beans,	1 00
Thomas W. Smith, Amherst, "	50
Thomas W. Smith, " best peck of beans,	1 00
James B. Roberts, " peck of beans,	50
W. L. Warner, Sunderland, winter squashes,	2 00
Thomas W. Smith, Amherst, "	1 00
H. C. Comins, Hadley, cabbages,	2 00
James Comins, " pumpkins,	2 00

H. C. Comins, Hadley. pumpkins,	1 00
P. D. Hubbard, Sunderland, sweet corn,	2 00
W. L. Warner, " "	1 00
Curtis R. Smith, Amherst, seed corn,	2 00
Thomas W. Smith, " "	1 00
James Comins, Hadley, winter wheat,	2 00
D. B. Crocker, Sunderland, "	1 00
James Comins, Hadley, spring wheat,	2 00
Daniel Cowles, " rye,	2 00
James Comins, " "	1 00
" " oats,	2 00
" " grass seed,	2 00
Mrs. S. W. Boutwell, Leverett, collection of flowers and	
" " vegetable seeds,	2 00
L. W. Goodell, Belchertown,	1 00

Class 23—Flowers. 11 Entries.

Mrs. S. W. Boutwell, Leverett, collection,	$5 00
L. W. Goodell, Belchertown, "	3 00
" " asters,	2 00
Mrs. S. W. Boutwell, Leverett, "	1 00
" " dahlias,	1 00
" " wild flowers,	2 00
Willie H. Comins, Hadley, wreath,	1 00
Mrs. S. W. Boutwell, Leverett, everlastings,	1 50
L. W. Goodell, Belchertown, flox drummondi,	1 00
" " coxcombs,	50
George L. Batchelder, Sunderland, trees,	1 00

Massachusetts Agricultural College Scholarship.

In 1874 the following premiums were offered, viz. :

For the Students in the towns of Eastern Hampshire county, including Hatfield, and the towns of Sunderland, Leverett, Shutesbury and Montague in Franklin County, who shall enter the Freshman Class of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in the college year commencing in September, 1874, who shall make the greatest improvement in all branches, including deportment, during the college year, two premiums, $30, $20.

The following awards were made by the committee and the premiums have been paid, viz. :

Charles O. Lovell, Amherst,	$30 00
W. L. Boutwell, Leverett,	$20 00

NEW MEMBERS—1875.

Thomas H. Hastings, Amherst.
Dwight Graves, "
Woodbridge A. King, "
Thomas W. Smith, "
Mrs. Chas. S. Smith, "
Mrs. Francis I. Cowles, "
Mrs. J. L. Skinner, "
Miss Ella C. King, "
Mrs. James Comins, Hadley.
George Green, "
B. N. Fish, Sunderland.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.

NAMES OF TOWNS RECEIVING PREMIUMS AND GRATUITIES, AND AMOUNT PAID TO EACH.

NAME OF TOWN.	NO. OF ENTRIES.	AMOUNT PAID.
Amherst,	447	$343 75
Hadley,	108	136 25
South Hadley,	34	50 00
Sunderland,	42	47 00
Leverett,	16	39 50
Pelham,	11	12 50
Northampton,	3	3 00
Ludlow,	1	2 00
Providence, R. I.,	4	1 00
Prescott,	3	1 00
Westfield,	1	50
Greenfield,	1	50
Belchertown,	6	
Palmer,	3	
Springfield,	3	
Winchendon,	1	
Whately,	1	
17	685	$637 00

Number of persons to whom premiums and gratuities were paid, 175
Number of premiums and gratuities paid, 387

TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. L. SKINNER, Treasurer, in account with Hampshire Agricultural Society.

1875.	Dr.
To Balance on hand, Report of 1874,	$246 40
" Cash received of State Treasurer,	600 00
" " Life Members,	42 50
" " Entrance Fees and Admission,	453 60
" " Dividend on Insurance,	7 50
" Donations to the Society,	131 69
	$1,481 69

1875.	Cr.
By cash paid on note at Savings Bank,	$100 00
" for interest,	83 95
" " Insurance, for three years,	60 00
" " Premiums,	637 00
" " Special premiums,	245 00
" " Labor, repairs, and incidental expenses,	120 82
" " Printing and advertising,	48 80
" " N. S. Beebe, for dinners,	40 00
" " Amherst House bill,	19 00
" " Postage and express,	9 36
" " Band expenses,	15 00
" Secretary and Treasurer,	75 00
Total expenditures,	$1,453 93
Cash on hand,	27 76
	$1,481 69

I have examined the foregoing account, with vouchers for the same, and find it correct. O. G. COUCH, Auditor.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE SOCIETY.

Notes at Amherst Savings Bank,		$1,100 00
Bills that must be paid before the next Annual Fair.		
Interest due Jan. 1, 1876,	$40 15	
Interest due July 1, 1876,	40 15	
M. A. C. Scholarship, due July, 1876,	50 00	
Printing Annual Report and advertising Annual Meeting,	47 59	
Expense of Diplomas (estimated),	12 00	
	$189 89	
Cash on hand,	27 76	
		162 13
		$1,262 13

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Hampshire Agricultural Society

OF

AMHERST, MASS.,

FOR THE YEAR 1877.

AMHERST:
McCLOUD & WILLIAMS, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.
1877.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Hampshire Agricultural Society

OF

AMHERST, MASS.,

FOR THE YEAR 1877.

AMHERST:
McCLOUD & WILLIAMS, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.
1877.

OFFICERS FOR 1877.

PRESIDENT.

FLAVEL GAYLORD, OF AMHERST.

VICE-PRESIDENT,

W. L. WARNER, OF SUNDERLAND.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

EDWARD E. WEBSTER, OF AMHERST.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

E. F. COOK, OF AMHERST,
LEWIS W. WEST, OF HADLEY,
ASAHEL GATES, OF PELHAM,
C. W. THURBER, OF LEVERETT,
S. A. BATES, OF SOUTH HADLEY.

AUDITOR,

D. W. PALMER, OF AMHERST.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

H. C. COMINS, OF HADLEY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The outlook for the Executive Committee of our Society at the commencement of the present year was not altogether pleasant. The fence enclosing the Park was badly out of repair, and nearly all blown over by the heavy winds. The Hall needed shingling, and other repairs. The old Secretary, who had hitherto taken a large share of the responsibility upon himself, had gone, but the Committee are to be commended for the care, perseverance and economy with which they have managed the affairs of the Society.

A change was brought about in the time for holding our Annual Exhibition, but unfortunately, the same days were selected upon which the Agricultural Fair was holden at Palmer. This seemed in a measure a source of regret, as it deprived us of many entries from Palmer, Springfield, and towns in that vicinity, and undoubtedly the amount of money taken at the gate was much less on this account. We trust that this difficulty will be removed before our next Annual Fair.

The weather, which it has been the custom of the Secretaries of this Society to comment upon in their report, with a sort of despair of ever having two good days during the Exhibition, was remarkably clear and bright. The dust was laid by the rain of the night before the opening of the Exhibition, leaving the track good and the air cool and comfortable.

The fine display in the Hall and upon the grounds, indicated that the interest so encouragingly spoken of in the Secretary's report of last year, had not in the least abated, and the interest manifested in the examination of exhibits, encouraged us that the higher aims and purposes of the Society were being secured; that those in attendance sought not only pleasure, but knowledge and advancement in those arts which beautify and enlighten our homes, and add pleasure and

profit to our daily toil, whether in the kitchen, garden, workshop or on the farm. People were social, genial and hearty, and every one seemed to return home well pleased.

The plan for securing speakers so universally approved last year, was again adopted. Dr. Edward Hitchcock of Amherst College, Hebron Vincent, Esq., of Edgartown, delegate from the State Board of Agriculture, and President Clark, of Mass. Agricultural College, were invited to add to the occasion with after dinner speeches. President Clark gave an interesting account of farmers and farming in Japan and in the West, replete with profitable suggestions to farmers of Western Massachusetts. Dr. Hitchcock and Mr. Vincent made brief remarks, President Gaylord and Vice-President Warner spoke respecting the Society and its benefits, Mr. Warner characterizing the exhibition of this year the most successful yet held. Considering the heavy expenditures for repairs and the hard times, financially the Society has met with success the past year, and compares very favorably in its condition with other Societies of the same character.

EDWARD E. WEBSTER, Secretary.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

HAMPSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Article 1. The officers of this Society shall be one President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five, to be chosen by ballot, at the annual meeting, and to serve one year, and until others are chosen in their stead.

Art. 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and in his absence the Vice-President.

Art. 3. The Secretary shall keep a true record of all the doings of the Executive Committee and the Society.

Art. 4. The Treasurer shall keep an account of all moneys received into and paid out of the treasury. His accounts shall always be open to inspection by any member of the Society, and he shall give bonds, in such sum as shall be designated by the Executive Committee, for the faithful discharge of his duties, and he shall make an annual report, previously audited.

Art. 5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to call special meetings of the Society, and upon the request of not less than ten members from each of four different towns they shall call such meetings; to designate the time and place of annual exhibitions, and make all necessary arrangements therefor; to appoint sub-committees for examination and to award premiums; and to have a general supervision over the funds and affairs of the Society. The President, Vice-President and Secretary shall be members of the Executive Committee.

ART. 6. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the last Wednesday of December each year, and twenty members shall constitute a quorum to do business.

ART. 7. Notices for all meetings of the Society shall be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in some newspaper in the county, or circulated by handbills, or in any other manner that may be designated by the Executive Committee.

ART. 8. Any male person may become a life member by paying to the Treasurer the sum of five dollars, and any female by the payment of two dollars and fifty cents.

ART. 9. All premiums not called for within six weeks after the same are awarded shall be paid into the treasury and be considered as presented to the Society.

ART. 10. These By-Laws may be amended or altered by a majority of the members present at any legal meeting.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

AWARDED AT THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE HAMPSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

CLASS 1—TOWN TEAMS. 3 ENTRIES.*

Hadley, 16 yokes,	First Premium.
Amherst, 23 yokes,	Second Premium.
Leverett, 8 yokes.	

CLASS 2—OXEN. 9 ENTRIES.

C. W. Thurber, Leverett,	$5 00
John O. Ashcraft, Hadley,	4 00
Edmund Smith, "	3 00
Horace Belden, Amherst,	2 00

CLASS 3—TRAINED OXEN. 3 ENTRIES.

A. Gates, Pelham,	$3 00
S. F. Dudley, Shutesbury,	2 00

CLASS 4—STEERS. 11 ENTRIES.

Isaac King, Amherst,	3 years old,	$3 00
Nathan Dudley, Leverett,	"	2 00
J. Rice & Son, "	"	1 00
A. Gates, Pelham,	2 years old,	3 00
P. West & Son, Hadley,	"	2 00

CLASS 5—MILCH COWS. 20 ENTRIES.

Shorthorns.

S. A. Bates, So. Hadley,	$4 00

*An award of $1.00 was given for each yoke.

S. A. Bates, So. Hadley,		3 00
" " "		2 00

Ayrshire.

W. C. Owen, Amherst,		$4 00
" " "		3 00
" " "		2 00

Native or Grade.

Albert Clark, Amherst,		$4 00
F. O. Curtiss, "		3 00

CLASS 6—HERDS OF MILCH COWS. 3 ENTRIES.

S. A. Bates, So. Hadley,		$5 00
Wm. E. McQuillan, Hadley,		4 00
J. O. Ashcraft, "		3 00

CLASS 7—HEIFERS. 22 ENTRIES.

S. A. Bates, So. Hadley,		$3 00
Chester Smith, Hadley,		2 00
Henry O. Bragg, Amherst,		1 00
S. A. Bates, So. Hadley,	Gratuity for twin heifers.	1 00

CLASS 8—BULLS. 8 ENTRIES.

W. C. Owen, Amherst,	Ayrshire,	$4 00
Wm. E. McQuillan, Hadley,	"	2 00
Edmund Smith, "	Jersey,	4 00
M. L Hubbard, Sunderland,	"	2 00
P. West & Son, Hadley,	Short Horn,	5 00
Stetson Hawley, Amherst,	" Gratuity,	1 00

CLASS 9—CALVES. 14 ENTRIES.

S. A. Bates, So. Hadley,	Bull,	$3 00
S. A. Bates, "	"	2 00
Flavel Gaylord, Amherst,	"	1 00
David Pomeroy, "	Heifer,	3 00
S. A. Bates, So. Hadley,	"	2 00
J. P. Smith, Amherst,	"	1 00

Class 10—Herds of Cattle. 4 Entries.

S. A. Bates, So. Hadley,		$6 00
Wm. E. McQuillan, Hadley,		5 00
John O. Ashcraft, "		4 00

Class 11—Swine. 19 Entries.

Smith Harding, So. Deerfield,	Boar,	$5 00
E. N. Smith, Sunderland,	"	3 00
E. B. Lovett, Amherst,	"	2 00
J. E. Goodnow, Millers' Falls,	Sow and pigs,	5 00
C. K. Smith, Sunderland,	"	3 00
E. F. Wiley. "	"	2 00
Wm. E. McQuillan, Hadley,	Weaned pigs,	5 00
C. K. Smith, Sunderland,	"	3 00
John A. Morton, Hadley,	"	2 00

Class 12—Sheep. 13 Entries.

John A. Morton, Hadley,	Rams,	$5 00
John A. Morton, "	"	4 00
Wm. E. McQuillan, "	"	3 00
Henry Green, "	"	2 00
Wm. E. McQuillan, "	Ewes,	5 00
John A. Morton, "	"	4 00
George Green, "	"	3 00
John A. Morton, "	Lambs,	3 00

Class 13—Poultry. 42 Entrils.

L. W. Allen, Amherst,	Pigeons,	$1 00
L. W. Allen, "	"	50
L. W. Allen, "	Asiatics,	2 00
Samuel Hastings, "	"	1 00
Samuel Boltwood, "	Spanish,	2 00
Samuel Hastings, "	"	1 00
R. H. Howard, "	Hamburgs,	2 00
Samuel Hastings, "	"	1 00
Willie F. Bragg, "	Plymouth Rocks,	2 00
George Graves, "	"	1 00
A. W. Hale, Hadley,	Game,	2 00

Samuel Boltwood,	Amherst,	Game,	$1 00
A. W. Hale,	Hadley,	Other breed,	2 00
W. V. Hawks,	Amherst,	Geese,	2 00
W. J. Seelye,	"	Ducks,	2 00
B. Page,	Pelham,	"	1 00
L. W. Allen,	Amherst,	Display of miscellaneous fowls,	2 00
Samuel Hastings,	"	" "	2 00
Samuel Boltwood,	"	" "	1 00
Wm. D. Crocker,	Sunderland,	Miscellaneous poultry,	2 00
Frank A. Bragg,	Amherst,	"	1 00
Wm. E. Stone,	"	"	1 00
Roswell Matthews,	"	"	1 00
F. Crossman,	"	"	1 00

Class 14—Mechanic Arts and Farm Implements. 31 Entries.

Marsh & Young,	Amherst,	Chamber set, etc.,	Diploma.
Vt. Farm Machine Co.,	Bellows Falls, Vt.	Oscillating churn and portable creamer,	"
A. Bartholomew,	West Springfield,	Seed and Plaster Sower,	"
McCloud & Williams,	Amherst,	Specimens of printing and binding,	"
J. W. Hobart,	"	Swivel plow,	"
W. W. Hunt,	"	Stoves, ranges, pump, etc.,	"
H. F. Watts,	Hadley,	Improved Buttress,	"
E. T. Sabin,	Amherst,	Horse rake and harrow,	"
H. C. Haskell,	Deerfield,	Mowing machine,	"
Belcher & Taylor,	Chicopee Falls,	Swivel plow,	"

Class 15—Domestic and other Manufactures. 28 Entries.

Almera Shaw,	Amherst,	Rag carpet,	$2 00
Mrs. Belle Wrigley,	"	"	1 00
Mrs. Belle Wrigley,	"	Gent's hose,	50
Mrs. Belle Wrigley,	"	Mittens,	75
Mrs. Henry Shaw,	"	Bed quilt,	50
Mrs. Hannah Shaw	"	"	50
Hattie F. Eaton,	"	"	50
Mrs. S. S. Dickinson,	"	Rag carpet,	3 00
Mrs. J. L. Lovell,	"	Bed quilt,	1 00

M. A. Spaulding,	Amherst,	Embroidered skirt,	2 00
Mrs. James Crosier,	"	Silk bed quilt,	3 00
Chas. Deuel,	"	One case,	1 00
Mrs. Prof. Clark,	"	Bed spread,	3 00
Mrs. H. C. Comins,	Hadley,	Hose,	75
"	"	Mittens,	5[illegible]
"	"	Wristlets,	25
"	"	Rug,	1 00
Mrs. M. A. Squires,	Amherst,	Rugs,	1 50
Emma Allen,	"	Pillow Shams,	75
Mrs. E. P. Dickinson,	Sunderland,	Bed Spread,	50
Mrs. F. P. Ainsworth,	Amherst,	Bed quilts,	2 00
M. L. Dana,	Amherst,	Bed spread,	75
Mrs. Alice Chandler,	"	"	50
Mrs. H. E. Smith,	Hadley,	Counterpane,	2 00
Mrs. S. A. Thayer,	Belchertown,	Rag carpet,	75

Class 16—Fancy Articles. 106 Entries.

L. H. Pomeroy,	Amherst,	Swiss clock,	$1 00
Almera Shaw,	"	Tidies,	25
"	"	Mottoes,	25
"	"	Towel racks,	25
"	"	Toilet set,	25
"	"	Letter cases,	25
"	"	Card cases,	25
"	"	Pictures frames,	25
"	"	Hair receivers,	25
"	"	Infant's socks,	25
"	"	Thimble cases,	25
"	"	Mats,	25
"	"	Stand spreads,	25
"	"	Air castle,	25
Mrs. Belle Wrigley,	"	Toilet set,	25
Mrs. E. A. Davis,	"	Tidy,	50
Mrs. L. W. Beaman,	"	"	25
Abbie Stockbridge,	"	Toilet set and sofa pillow,	50
Maggie Thompson,	"	Curtains,	50
Mrs. H. H. Goodell,	"	Mat,	1 25

Mrs. Richardson,	Amherst,	Embroidered stripe,	1 00
Nellie Smith,	"	Work basket,	25
Mrs. M. M. Merchants,	"	Cornucopia, etc.,	50
Minnie Ball,	"	Mottoes,	25
Hattie King,	"	Pin cushion,	25
Hattie Eaton,	"	Bread basket,	25
"	"	Pillow shams,	25
"	"	Tidies,	25
Mrs. Alice Chandler,	"	Letter case,	25
Mrs. O. F. Morse,	"	Tidy,	25
Amy Dickinson,	"	Mats,	25
Amelia Dickinson,	"	"	25
Jennie Dickinson,	"	Tidy,	25
Henry Adams,	"	Case of fancy articles,	1 00
George W. Sykes,	"	Pin cushion,	25
Ella L. Pierce,	"	Tidy,	50
Amelia L. Pierce,	"	Toilet set,	25
Clara Sykes,	"	Card case,	25
Mrs. Henry Hawley,	"	Sofa pillow,	25
Charles Deuel,	"	Cases,	1 50
Mrs. E. W. Smith,	"	Ottoman,	25
" "	"	Pin cushion,	25
" "	"	Infant's afghan,	25
" "	"	Silk embroidery,	25
Mrs. F. H. Howes,	"	"	25
" "	"	Chair stripe,	50
" "	"	Sofa pillow,	25
" "	"	Ottoman,	25
Mrs. E. E. Webster,	"	Toilet cushion,	75
D. S. Palmer,	"	Lace ties,	25
Lucy Boice,	"	Tidy,	35
Mrs. J. D. Miller,	"	Case of millinery,	2 00
Jennie Cowles,	"	Handkerchief box,	25
Fannie Cowles,	"	Motto,	25
Mrs. H. C. Comins,	Hadley,	Ornamental work,	25
A. M. Bardwell,	Amherst,	Sample of stamping,	25
Bertie Irish,	"	Brackets,	50
L. A. Drew,	"	Mat,	25

L. A. Drew,	Amherst,	Breakfast shawl,	25
Mrs. Warren Hawley,	Hadley,	Stand spread,	75
Laura Hawley,	"	Tidies,	75
Mrs. Wm. Gray,	"	Tidies,	40
Mrs. M. A. Squires,	"	Lamp screen,	25
"	"	Case of pond lillies,	25
"	"	Ottoman cover,	35
"	"	Chair seat,	25
John A. Dickinson,	Amherst	Card case,	40
Mrs. S. W. Boutwell,	Leverett,	Stuffed birds,	25
J. M. Smith,	Amherst,	Tidy,	50
Mrs. L. Bartlett,	Hadley,	Tidy,	50
Grace E. Nash,	Amherst,	Pin cushion,	25
Lillie Lentell,	"	Motto,	25
Mrs. H. C. Comins,	Hadley,	Door mat,	25
" "	"	Holders,	25
Mrs. E. P. Hibbard,	"	Mat,	25
J. M. Lee,	Amherst,	Sofa pillow,	50
E. C. Upton,	"	Tidy,	25
"	"	Picture frame,	25
"	"	Pair stools,	1 00
Eliza Graves,	"	Foot rest,	1 00
Flora Bigelow,	"	Pillow shams,	75

CLASS 17—FINE ARTS. 16 ENTRIES.

Nellie Bassett,	Amherst,	Oil painting,	$2 00
" "	"	Crayon Drawing,	1 00
Arthur E. Davis,	"	Profile cut,	50
Mrs. John Dole,	"	Decorated pottery,	50
" " "	"	" perfume jar.	50
" " "	"	Painting on glass,	50
J. L. Lovell,	"	Permanent photos.,	1 50
" "	"	Photographs,	1 00
E. E. Webster,	"	Pen drawing,	1 00
G. L. Owen,	"	Oil painting,	3 00

CLASS 18—BREAD. 18 ENTRIES.

Mrs. Benjamin Wrigley,	So. Hadley,	Wheat bread,	$2 00
Mrs. H. C. Comins,	Hadley,	" "	1 00

Mrs. M. L. Hubbard,	Sunderland,	Rye bread,	2 00
Mrs. H. C. Comins,	Hadley,	" "	1 00
Mrs. S. W. Boutwell,	Leverett,	" "	50
Ada Marsh,	Hadley,	Rye and Indian,	2 00
Mrs. H. C. Comins,	"	" "	1 00
Mrs. S. W. Boutwell,	Leverett,	" "	50
Mrs. Benjamin Page,	Pelham,	Graham,	1 00
" " "	"	Gratuity "	50

CLASS 19—BUTTER AND CHEESE. 13 ENTRIES.

Mrs. J. P. Smith.	Amherst,	Butter,	$4 00
Mrs. P. D. Hubbard,	Sunderland,	"	3 00
Mrs. M. L. Hubbard,	"	"	2 00
Mrs. Asa Adams,	Amherst,	"	1 00
Mrs. S. S. Dickinson,	"	Cheese,	4 00
Mrs. E. P. Dickinson,	Sunderland,	"	3 00
Mrs. Warren Hawley,	Amherst,	"	2 00
Mrs. E. P. Pomeroy,	"	"	1 00

CLASS 20—HONEY, WINES, ETC. 16 ENTRIES.

Mrs. P. D. Hubbard,	Sunderland,		$4 00
Mrs. H. C. Comins,	Hadley,		3 25
Mrs. E. P. Dickinson,	Amherst,		1 50
Mrs. Belle Wrigley,	"		25
Mrs. Wm. Dickinson,	"		25

CLASS 21—FRUITS. 52 ENTRIES.

F. B. Paige,	Prescott,	Miscellaneous collection,	$4 00
E. A. Munsell,	Amherst,	" "	3 00
W. A. King,	"	" "	2 00
D. S. Cowles,	Hadley,	" "	1 00
Abbie Stockbridge,	Amherst,	Basket of fruit,	3 00
Willie H. Comins,	Hadley,	" "	2 00
Mrs. H. C. Comins,	"	" "	1 00
W. A. King,	Amherst,	Apples,	4 00
F. B. Paige,	Prescott,	"	3 00
E. A. Munsell,	Amherst,	"	2 00
H. C. Comins,	Hadley,	"	1 00
Edwin H. Judd,	So. Hadley,	Pears,	4 00

D. S. Cowles,	Hadley,	Pears,	3 00
E. A. Munsell,	Amherst,	"	2 00
J. P. Gray,	"	"	1 00
D. S. Cowles,	Hadley,	Grapes,	3 00
F. B. Paige,	Prescott,	"	2 00
James B. Roberts,	Amherst,	Quince,	2 00
D. S. Cowles,	Hadley,	Peaches,	1 00
W. A. King,	Amherst	"	50
Franklin King,	"	Crab apples,	1 00
A. Gates,	Pelham,	Cranberries,	1 00
Benjamin Page,	"	"	50

Class 22—Vegetables, etc. 132 Entries.

W. L. Warner,	Sunderland,	Collection,	$5 00
H. C. Comins,	Hadley,	"	3 00
C. S. Smith,	Amherst,	"	2 00
Benjamin Page,	Pelham,	"	1 00
W. L. Warner,	Sunderland,	Onions,	1 00
" "	"	Parsnips,	1 00
" "	"	Beets,	1 00
" "	"	"	50
" "	"	Beans, 72 varieties,	1 00
" "	"	Squashes,	2 00
" "	"	Pumpkins,	1 00
" "	"	Sweet corn,	2 00
" "	"	"	1 00
" "	"	Flat turnips,	1 00
" "	"	Potatoes,	50
James Comins,	Hadley,	Spring wheat,	2 00
" "	"	Pumpkins,	1 00
" "	"	Flat turnips,	50
James B. Roberts,	Amherst,	Potatoes,	1 00
A. Gates,	Pelham,	"	1 00
Chas. Fales,	"	Beans,	50
H. C. Comins,	Hadley,	Cabbages,	1 00
"	"	Onions,	1 00
"	"	Carrots,	1 00
"	"	Seed corn,	1 00

H. C. Comins,	Hadley,	Rutabagas,	1 00
"	"	Winter squash,	1 00
"	"	Potatoes,	1 00
P. D. Hubbard,	Sunderland,	Winter wheat,	1 00
C. S. Smith,	Amherst,	Seed corn,	2 00
"	"	Potatoes, (col.)	2 00
"	"	"	1 00
"	"	Beans, 82 varieties,	50
"	"	Carrots,	50
Benjamin Page,	Pelham,	Cabbages,	1 00
"	"	Parsnips,	50
"	"	Rutabages,	50
F. H. Williams,	Sunderland,	Beans,	1 00
S. F. Cooley,	Hadley,	Wheat,	200

Class 23—Flowers. 24 Entries.

L. W. Goodell,	Amherst,	Collection,	$5 00
Mrs. S. W. Boutwell,	"	"	3 00
Mrs. J. P. Gray,	"	"	2 00
"	"	Asters,	2 00
L. W. Goodell,	"	"	1 00
"	"	Dahlias,	2 00
Mrs. S. W. Boutwell,	Leverett,	"	1 00
L. W. Goodell,	Amherst,	Verbenas,	2 00
Mrs. J. P. Gray,	"	"	1 00
Mrs. S. W. Boutwell,	Leverett,	Wild flowers,	2 00
Delia Fisher,	Amherst,	"	1 00
L. W. Goodell,	"	Gladioli,	2 00
Willie H. Comins,	Hadley,	Gratuity,	1 00

Class 24—Stallions. 5 Entries.

E. M. Talbott,	Northampton,	$10 00
J. C. Cameron,	Greenfield,	6 00
W. C. Owen,	Amherst,	4 00

Class 25—Breeding Mares With Colts. 6 Entries.

John C. Dillon,	Amherst,	$5 00
E. A. Stanley,	"	4 00

Alden Graves,	Sunderland,		3 00
D. A. Horton,	Hadley,		2 00

Class 26—Colts and Fillies. 14 Entries.

E. C. Clapp,	Northampton,	3	year old	stallion,		$4 00
A. Adams,	Amherst,	"	"	gelding or filly,		3 00
W. C. Owen,	"	"	"	"	"	2 00
Alden Graves,	Sunderland,	"	"	"	"	1 00
P. D Hubbard,	"	2	"	"	"	3 00
H. M. Clark,	"	"	"	colt,		2 00
Sanford Boice,	Amherst,	"	"	"		1 00
Edmund Smith,	Hadley,	1	"	"		3 00
P. D. Hubbard,	Sunderland,	"	"	"		2 00
K. Hubbard,	"	"	"	"		1 00

Class 27—Farm Horses. 5 Entries.

E. H. Judd, So. Hadley,	$4 00
S. F. Cooley, Hadley,	3 00
C. A. Hyde, Amherst,	2 00

Class 28—Carriage Horses. 17 Entries.

Alonzo Crafts,	Whately,	Pair,	$8 00
Samuel Boltwood,	Amherst,	"	6 00
A. Hubbard,	Sunderland,	"	4 00
C. L. Holland,	Belchertown,	"	3 00
S. F. Hagar,	Greenfield,	Single,	6 00
P. Bridgman,	Belchertown,	"	4 00
Dr. J. J. Vincent,	Amherst,	"	3 00
F. O. Curtiss,	"	"	2 00

Class 29—Roadsters. 7 Entries.

C. E. Mosier,	So. Deerfield,	$5 00
T. T. Sisson,	Amherst,	3 00

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.

NAMES OF TOWNS RECEIVING PREMIUMS AND GRATUITIES, AND AMOUNT PAID TO EACH.

NAME OF TOWN.	NO. OF ENTRIES	NO. OF PREMIUMS.	AMOUNT PAID.
Amherst,	353	180	$246 60
Hadley,	114	65	146 65
Sunderland,	67	33	64 50
So. Hadley,	20	13	41 00
Leverett,	19	10	23 25
Pelham,	55	13	14 50
Northampton,	3	2	14 00
Greenfield,	4	2	12 00
Deerfield,	4	2	10 00
Prescott,	7	3	9 00
Whately,	1	1	8 00
Belchertown,	5	3	7 75
Miller's Falls,	3	1	5 00
Shutesbury,	1	1	2 00
Bellows Falls, Vt.,	2		
Chicopee,	2		
Springfield,	1		
17	661	329	$604 25

TREASURER'S REPORT.

EDWARD E. WEBSTER, IN ACCOUNT WITH HAMPSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

1877.			Dr.
To cash on hand, Report of 1876,			$2 42
"	received of State Treasurer,		600 00
"	"	of Life members,	50 00
"	"	entrance fees, for admissions, etc.,	687 02
"	"	of First National Bank,	75 00
"	"	Donations to Society,	103 00
"	"	of E. E. Webster,	11 66
			1,529 10
1877.			Cr.
By cash paid for	interest,		$85 76
"	"	premiums,	654 25
"	"	special premiums,	320 00
"	"	labor, repairs and incidentals,	272 46
"	"	printing Report of '76,	35 00
"	"	printing and advertising '77,	38 75
"	"	G. B. Gallond, dinners,	50 00
"	"	First National Bank note,	75 00
"	"	postage and express,	4 17
"	"	Dr. Rice, old premium,	5 00
"	"	E. E. Webster,	11 66
Total expenditures,			1,502 05
Cash on hand,			27 05
			1,529 10

I have examined the foregoing account with vouchers for the same, and find it correct. D. W. PALMER, AUDITOR.

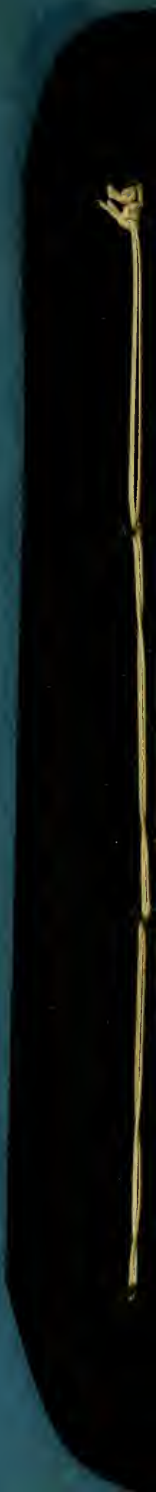
NEW MEMBERS.—1877.

C. K. Smith,	Sunderland.
J. E. Goodnow,	Miller's Falls.
Albert Clark,	Amherst.
T. Dwight Morton,	Hadley.
Nathan Dudley,	Leverett.
Mrs. Mary Smith,	Amherst.
Wm. E. McQuillan,	Hadley.
Miss Nellie L. Bassett,	Amherst.
Samuel Boltwood,	Amherst.
Robert H. Smith,	Amherst.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE SOCIETY.

Notes at Amherst Savings Bank,		$1,100 00
Bills which must be paid before the next Annual Fair.		
Interest due Jan. 1st, 1878,	40 15	
Interest due July 1st, 1878,	40 15	
Printing Annual Report and advertising Annual Meeting,	35 00	
Secretary and Treasurer,	75 00	
	190 30	190 30
		1,290 30
Cash on hand,		27 05
Total indebtedness of the Society,		1,263 25



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